



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

cussions. Plans are under way to keep the organizations going next fall.

The association arranged to send one or two of the ablest students in each international polity club to the summer session of the School of International Polity at Cornell University, June 15-30.

"America and Her Problems," the English translation of "Les Etats Unis," by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, President Fondateur, has just been published by the Macmillan Company. The association is undertaking its distribution among libraries, public institutions, and a selected list of readers.

The Carnegie Endowment is offering through the association a prize of \$100 for the best essay, not exceeding 5,000 words, written by a student member of a Polity Club on one of the following topics: (1) "The Place of Force in International Affairs;" (2) "The Relation of Moral and Material Factors in International Relations;" (3) "The Psychology of War."

Since the last report the following documents have been published and distributed:

March. Special Bulletin: "A Dozen Truths About Pacifism." By Alfred H. Fried; translated by John Mez.

April. "Documents Regarding the European War," Series No. VI. The Austrian Red Book.

April. Special Bulletin: "A Brief Outline of the Nature and Aims of Pacifism." By Alfred H. Fried; translated by John Mez.

Special Bulletin: "Educational Factors Toward Peace." By Leon Fraser.

May. "Documents Regarding the European War," Series VII. The Servian Blue Book.

Special Bulletin: "Internationalism." By Frederick C. Hicks.

Brief Peace Notes.

... Dr. David Eugene Smith, the well-known professor of mathematics of Columbia University, is the author of an interesting pamphlet entitled "Problems of War for Classes in Arithmetic." The design of the pamphlet is to lay before young people in the elementary classes facts relating to the wastefulness of war. The problems are so stated as to emphasize this, and in such a way as to give pupils not only valuable work in computation, but facts which will influence their later views on the question of war.

Requests for copies of this pamphlet should be addressed to the Division of Intercourse and Education, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 407 West 117th street, New York city.

... In order to promote the interest and co-operation of pupils and teachers, the following prizes are offered by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

1. For each of the five best sets of ten problems prepared by the pupils of a class in the fifth grade in any public school in the United States, ten dollars, the money to be devoted by the class to the purchase of pictures for the school-room.

2. The same for the sixth grade.

3. The same for the seventh grade.

4. The same for the eighth grade.

5. For each of the five best sets of fifteen problems on

the wastefulness of war, prepared by any teacher of mathematics in the United States and submitted on or before December 31, 1915, the sum of twenty-five dollars will be paid; for each of the five next best sets, fifteen dollars; and for each of the five third best sets, ten dollars, the money to become the property of the teacher.

6. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace shall cause the problems to be examined by a committee, and shall be the sole judge in the rendering of the decision. An effort will be made to announce the decision by March 1st, 1916. All problems submitted are to be the property of the endowment for further publication and distribution.

... In a communication to President Wilson by the American League to Limit Armaments the following "Peace Program for Trying Times" expresses the substance of the letters from fifty-eight of the one hundred and forty-six college presidents who are members of the league. Regarding the situation with Germany, we read:

"1. Ask those who would say that the peace movement is a failure if the war movement is a success. Ask them if a greater failure than war could possibly be imagined. Tell them to try the peace movement before they denounce it as a failure.

"2. Set aside preferences for this, that, or the other general peace policy, and work now for a constructive program adapted to the needs of the moment, such as the immediate entertainment at Washington of a league of neutral nations which could more forcefully assert our and all other neutral rights than many army corps and battleships. A few more cannon and rifles would scarcely be heard in the present European uproar. The united voice of the neutrals would be heard in every European capital and in every corner of the world, and would command instant attention and respect.

"3. Finally, in any event, stand loyally by the President in his undoubted purpose to adjust the present difficulties without resort to war unless all conceivable peaceful methods fail absolutely.

"While American leadership in a world-wide effort for the restriction of all armaments after the present war, with the maintenance of America's defensive forces on an efficient and less wasteful basis in the meantime, is the main issue for which the League to Limit Armaments contends, it has, since the *Lusitania* incident, advocated United States leadership in forming the league of neutral nations, with non-intercourse as its weapon for dealing with Germany if the diplomatic interchanges fail."

... A Paris letter announces that the number of cases of tuberculosis is sure to be greatly increased by the concentration of troops. Dr. Lundouzy, dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, believes that the years 1915 and 1916 are going to send through France 20,000 tuberculosis subjects to scatter the germs of the disease.

... Dr. Richard P. Strong, Boston, chief of the American Sanitary Commission, sent to Serbia by the American Red Cross, Rockefeller Foundation, and Serbian Relief Committee, to study epidemic diseases, cables that he has just returned from a second inspection trip; that typhus and recurrent fevers are prevalent among

all classes; that at Monastir seven physicians are ill with typhus fever; that in many places there are no doctors at all, and that the conditions are very appalling.

... Leo Claretie has discovered at Guernesey, where Victor Hugo lived, several manuscript copies of the speeches made by the great French writer at the dinners for poor children which he used to give every fortnight about Christmas time. The notes Hugo used for one of his addresses read as follows:

"My dear little children: Among the toys to be given you, you will find neither guns, cannons, swords, nor other murderous weapons, nor anything else which might give you the idea of war or destruction. War is an abominable thing; men of all countries are made for loving, not for killing, one another. Among the toys that I offer you the little girls will find dolls, excellent playthings which will commence to fit them for the rôle of motherhood which they will play later in their lives. For the boys there are little boats, little locomotives, and, in fact, everything which will present the idea of work and progress, and not that of destruction, to their intelligences."

... An international conference of the World's Union for the Future Interests of Mankind met recently at the headquarters of the International Peace Bureau at Berne. Resolutions were adopted opposing the annexation of territory against the will of its inhabitants and the violation of neutrality in time of war. Other resolutions favored measures to prevent the waging of wars for revenge and to secure the sacredness of treaties.

The chief promoter of the conference was an Austrian professor, Dr. Broda, now living in Lausanne. England, Germany, Italy, and the United States were represented, the last-named country by Dr. Batin.

When the delegates discussed violation of neutrality, a German deputy, Herr Vogtherr, president of the German Peace Society, expressed the opinion that Germany should not have invaded Belgium.

... The Summer School of International Polity, held at Cornell University from June 15 to 30, under the auspices of the World Peace Foundation, was a decided success. There are now thirty-nine international polity clubs in as many colleges and universities of our country. The importance of the summer school was such that we plan to devote considerable space to its work in the August number of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

Field Department Notes.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES DEPARTMENT.

Since the last monthly report the director has made several addresses, had many calls for peace literature, written articles for leading papers in Georgia and North Carolina, sent out nearly one hundred letters, and at the request of different religious bodies sent letters to President Wilson expressing the earnest desire that this country be kept from the horrors of war.

On May 11 Dr. Hall lectured at Bessie Tift College, Forsyth, Ga. The audience was an exceedingly responsive one, and if earnest words are followed by earnest deeds, they who believe in and work for peace will find no small increase to their numbers from these schools and colleges.

The next day an address was given at Gordon's Institute, Barnesville, Ga., some seventy miles from Atlanta. This is one of the largest secondary schools of the State. The students were greatly interested in the lecture on "What We Saw and Learned in the War Zone."

On Peace Day, May 18, Dr. Hall spoke twice in Atlanta, once in the public school and once in the gathering of the Christian Endeavor societies of the city. It was a pleasure to point out the splendid work in behalf of universal peace which this great movement might yet accomplish, for no one can have this object more at heart than its founder, Dr. F. E. Clark, whom the director has personally known for many years. Would it not be a good thing if the Christian Endeavor Society, now reaching out to every part of the globe, took some definite step in becoming a peace league, making this a vital part of its organized work?

It is cheering to note the desire for universal peace expressed by the Hebrews in the United States. They held a great meeting recently in Atlanta. It was with profound regret that when the invitation came to the director to attend he was already pledged to speak elsewhere, but the cause was well represented by Dean Atkinson and the Rev. F. A. Line, while Rabbi David Marx read a letter from Dr. Hall and spoke kindly of the work of the Georgia Peace Society.

At a banquet and concert given by the British Association at the Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, May 24, quite a demonstration took place in recognition of the one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. The idea was not to celebrate the century of peace between these two countries alone, but to show that peace is possible and may be maintained between any civilized nations.

One of the most interesting meetings held since the previous report took place at the North Georgia Teachers' Institute, June 13, at Mount Berry, near Rome, Ga., where two addresses were given. There were about one hundred fifty teachers from six counties and nearly the same number of summer students present. Mount Berry, a school for mountain boys and girls, with its 3,000 acres of land and attractive buildings, is a delightful spot and a place often visited with pleasure by the director. The Teachers' Institute is a feature by itself; here, for the small sum of \$5.00, board, lodging, and lectures are supplied for two weeks. A healthier, more delightful place could hardly be found the world over, and of course it is popular.

Sentiment respecting Mr. Bryan's resignation as Secretary of State is sharply divided here among the friends of peace. Some think it was ill-timed; that at such a time as the present Mr. Bryan ought to have stood with the President. Others think it will inject a new phase into the politics of the nation, one that will directly affect all nations, hastening the end of militarism as a means for settling international difficulties. But whatever may be the outcome, one thing is evident—the friends of peace must stand together as never before, working unceasingly until their battle is won.

THE NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT.

On Friday, June 4, under the chairmanship of Dr. James L. Tryon, an enthusiastic conference was held in the office of the director, at 6 Beacon street, to discuss plans for a congress in Boston in the interests of the